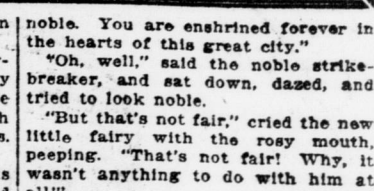


Author of "If Winter Comes," etc.



noble. You are enshrined forever in the hearts of this great city."

"Oh, well," said the noble strikebreaker, and sat down, dazed, and tried to look noble.

"But that's not fair," cried the new little fairy with the rosy mouth, peeping. "That's not fair! Why, it won't be anything to do with him at all!"

"Fish and tush!" said the elderly fairy with the grim, stern look. "That's nothing to what they do down there sometimes. What does it matter, you stupid little scrap, you? Inst. look at—"

**Why the Salmon Is Pink.**

FOR a long time men of science were puzzled to know why the various salmon and trout have red or pink flesh. Now they believe that the color comes from the food they eat. All of the salmon are particularly fond of shellfish; and trout eagerly feed on fresh-water shrimp. It is well known that when lobsters, prawns and shrimp are cooked the pink color is developed. And the process of digestion turns shellfish pink. When a shrimp is found in the stom-

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ach of a salmon or a trout the gas-  
trich juice of the fish have turned it  
red or pink as if it had been in  
boiled. Therefore, it is not a  
definite proof, we might believe that  
the color of the flesh of salmon and  
trout results from the considerable  
amount of very small shellfishes  
that the fishes eat.

But there is definite proof. Several  
years ago Prof. Leger of the Physi-  
cultural laboratory at Grenoble, in  
France, made a series of experiments  
to determine what gave their flesh its  
color. He separated the eggs from  
one trout into two halves and hatch-  
ed them in different water. He fed  
one half of young fish exclusively  
water shrimp; to the other he gave no  
shrimp whatever. At the end of the  
second year the trout that had fed on  
shrimp was pink-colored, but the  
flesh of the other trout was per-  
fectly white.

But it may be asked: Why is the  
flesh of shellfish red or pink? This  
is harder to guess. The color  
has the color comes from the food.

Not long ago chemists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington examined some pink crusts that had been found in Long Island sound and declared that they were delicious. The chemists suggested that possibly the bright hue of the flesh was caused by the presence of the pink colored bacilli and other similar micro-organisms.

### Wonderful Imitations

THOSE engaged in the imitation of precious gems often copy Nature with conspicuous success. Zircon is made to look like silica and zirconia. The luster is deceptive, a means having been discovered of extracting the color thus leaving them diamonds to all appearances, although their falseness is commonly revealed under test.

Precious stones are often dyed with such thoroughness that, it is claimed, the stone may be broken without discovery of the process, that is to say, by uninitiated.

In Chemnitz, in Germany, the

industry is the manufacture of imitation jewelry and the dyeing of chalcidion and other stones. The onyx, carnelian, bloodstone and agate may be dyed in blue. In the case of the agate dye pot. The stones are placed in vessels containing the coloring matter and are then subjected to great heat for periods varying from a few hours to a week. In the case of the carnelian dye pot, which shows bands of different degrees of intensity, certain of the bands take the color and others do not. The stones then receive a further heat of about 200° C. to control the color.

Fluopar is capable of great improvement in tint when subjected to a heating process, and crucidolite is given a hue of blue by the same method.

The emeralds and the cat's paw stones of all stones the most easily imitated. One family at Obersteil is said to possess the secret of converting crucidolite into emeralds. The stones may also be made of argonite, and the cat's paw blends, and even of beryl and gypsum.

### Highest Station.

It appears that the highest telephone station in the world is that of the meteorological observatory on the top of Monte Rossa, at a height of 15,450 feet. The telephone wires are supplied only for a short period each year, the poles carrying the telephone wire are removed at the end of each season and re-erected when this is required. The unusual conditions of weather which are met with in the mountain region do not hinder, but on the other hand really favor the operation of the telephone. The Short station are used and at the center of each span the wire touches the snow, but as the snow is quite dry it is a good insulator and no trouble is caused. The final section of the line, from Col du Lys to the peak, is simply laid across the snow without the use of any other support. Where the poles are used the snow is a large weight of the wire owing to movements of the

glacier, the line is carried through rings on the poles and is not attached fast to the insulators. The line crosses two waterfalls about 3,300 feet wide and naturally they must be crossed by a single span. But the depth of the ravines is so great that the sag of the wires is of no importance.

## Watch Screws.

CERTAIN of the screws used in making watches are so tiny that 100,000 of them could be placed in a woman's thumb. These screws are cut by a machine from steel wire that is only four-hundredths of an inch in diameter and as the chips fall it looks as though the operator were simply shaving the wire for his own amusement. No screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made in the twinkling of an eye. Viewed through a microscope, it will be seen that each little finished screw is evenly grooved at the proportion of 266 threads

to the inch. It is estimated that a single machine turns about a million a month. They are polished in wholesale fashion—10,000 at a time. They would never be finished taken separately.

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